

MONTANA

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

2002



RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU

WORKFORCE SERVICES DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Montana
Census of Fatal
Occupational Injuries
2002

State of Montana
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Introduction

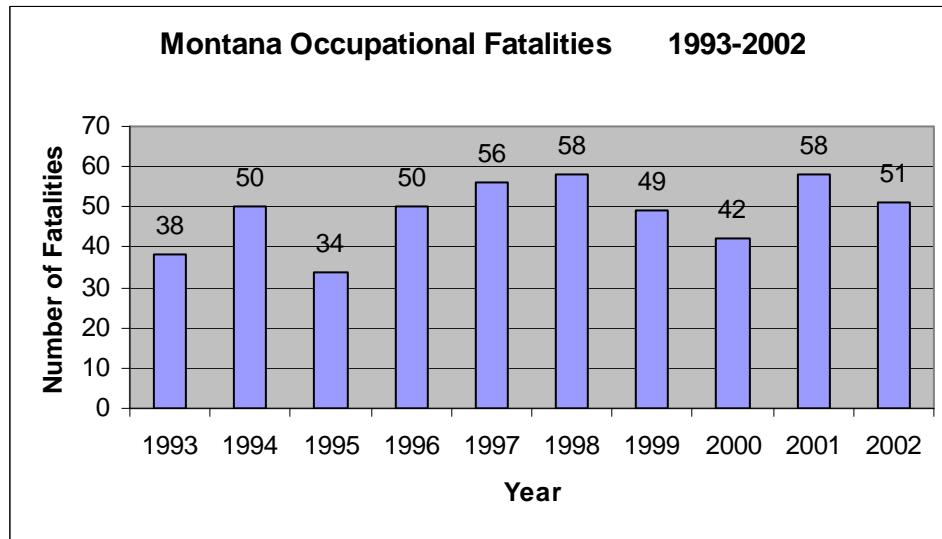
Thousands of workers in Montana are injured each year in work-related accidents. Some of these result in death. Many of the accidents could have been avoided if the employers and employees involved took proper safety measures to prevent them.

This report provides information gathered by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program, Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, on fatal occupational accidents that occurred in Montana during 2002. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and Title 29, Part 1904 of the Code of Federal Regulations state:

Within 48 hours after the occurrence of an employment accident which is fatal to one or more employees, or which results in hospitalization of five or more employees, the employer of any employees so injured or killed shall report the accident either orally or in writing to the nearest office of the Area Director of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. The reporting may be by telephone or telegraph. The report shall relate the circumstances of the accident, the number of fatalities, and the extent of any injuries. The Area Director may require such additional reports in writing or otherwise, as they deem necessary, concerning the accident.

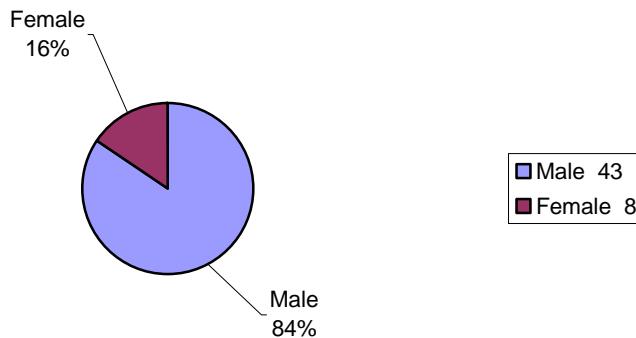
Summary

Overall, there were a total of 51 job-related fatalities in Montana in 2002. The following charts show different profiles of these deaths.

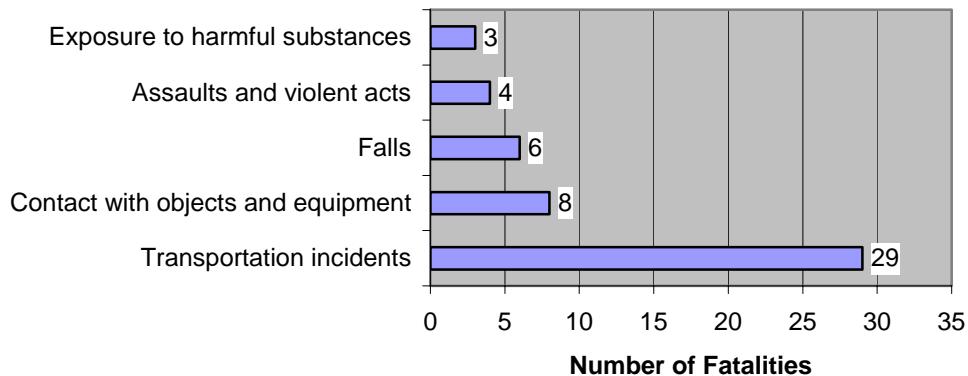


Total Number of Fatalities in 2002 – 51

Montana Occupational Fatalities by Gender, 2002



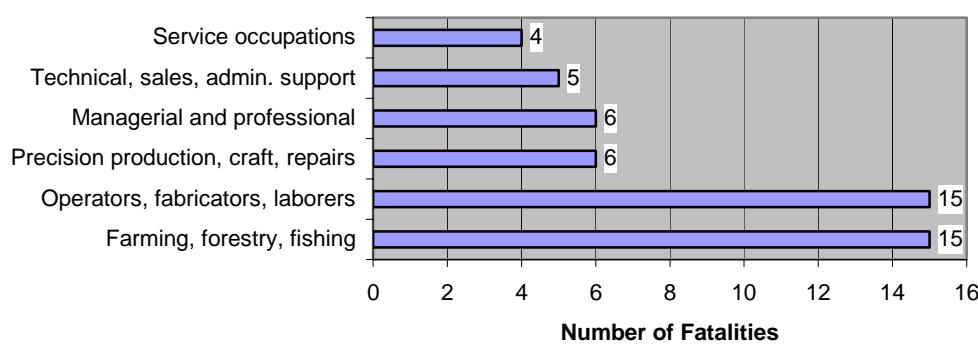
Montana Occupational Fatalities by Event or Exposure, 2002



Total Number of Fatalities in 2002 – 51

Totals include data for Event or Exposure not shown separately, that do not meet publication criteria.

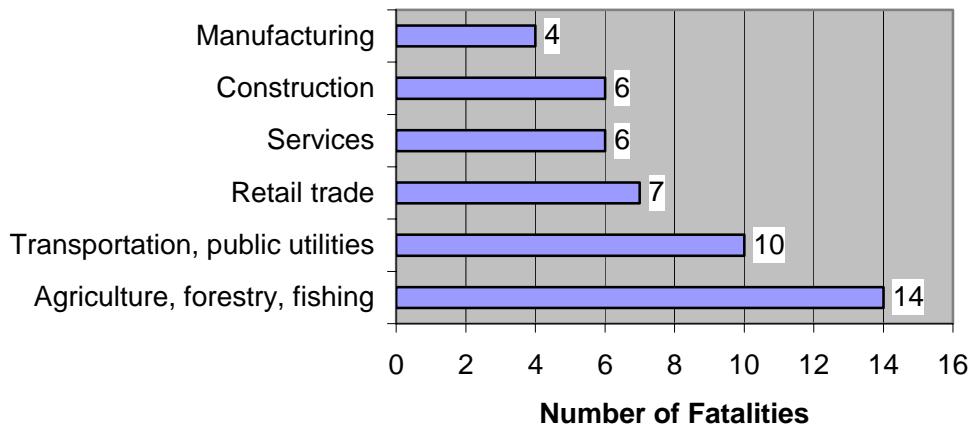
Montana Occupational Fatalities by Occupation, 2002



Total Number of Fatalities in 2002 – 51

Totals include data for Occupations not shown separately, that do not meet publication criteria.

Montana Occupational Fatalities by Industry, 2002

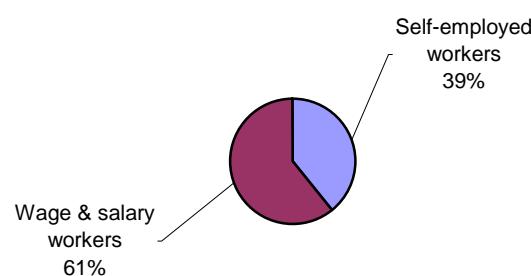


Total number of Fatalities in 2002 – 51

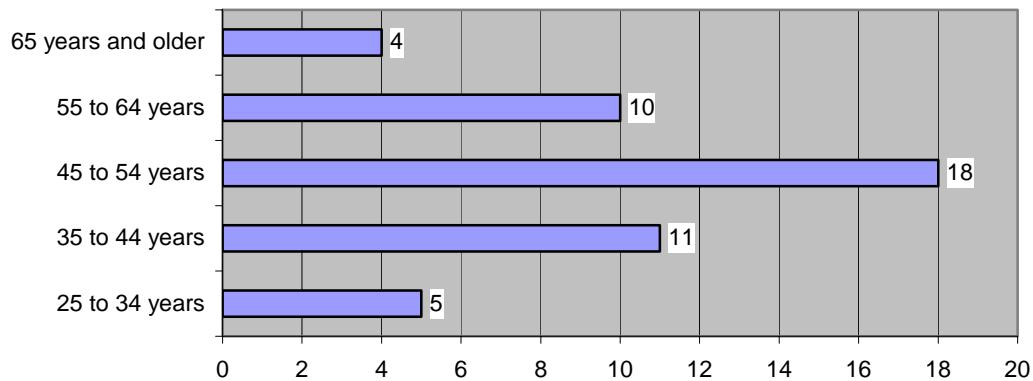
Totals include data for Industries not shown separately, that do not meet publication criteria.

Montana Occupational Fatalities by Employee Status, 2002

█ Self-employed 20 █ Wage & salary workers 31



Montana Occupational Fatalities by Age, 2002



Total Number of Fatalities in 2002 – 51

Totals include data for Age not shown separately, that do not meet publication criteria.

Appendix A –Data Tables

Table A1—Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Montana, 2002

Table A2—Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Montana, 2002

Table A 3—Fatal occupational injuries to workers, by status, by industry, Montana, 2002

TableA4—Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Montana, 2002

Table A5 —Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Montana, 2002

Table A6 —Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Montana, 2002

Table A7 —Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Montana, 2002

Table A8 —Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Montana, 2002

Table A9 —Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Montana, 2002

Table A10 —Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Montana 2002

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Montana, 2002

Industry ¹	SIC code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....		51	56.9	7.8	15.7	11.8	5.9	--
Private Industry		49	57.1	8.2	16.3	12.2	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing		14	57.1	--	21.4	--	--	--
Agricultural production-crops	01	7	71.4	--	--	--	--	--
General farms, primarily crop	019	6	83.3	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural production - livestock	02	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	021	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle, except feedlots	0212	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lumber and wood products	24	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities		10	70.0	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	42	8	62.5	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	8	62.5	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	4213	6	66.7	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade		7	57.1	--	--	--	--	--
Services		6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Montana, 2002

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	51	56.9	43.1	9.8	--	--	--	--	--
Private Industry	49	57.1	44.9	10.2	--	--	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	14	57.1	28.6	21.4	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural production-crops	7	71.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General farms, primarily crop	6	83.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural production - livestock	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle, except feedlots	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lumber and wood products	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	10	70.0	70.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	8	62.5	62.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	8	62.5	62.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	6	66.7	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	7	57.1	57.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	6	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Montana, 2002

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	51	100.0	29	100.0	--	--	20	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	14	27.5	--	--	--	--	12	60.0
Agricultural production-crops	7	13.7	--	--	--	--	6	30.0
General farms, primarily crop	6	11.8	--	--	--	--	5	25.0
Agricultural production - livestock	7	13.7	--	--	--	--	6	30.0
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	7	13.7	--	--	--	--	6	30.0
Beef cattle, except feedlots	7	13.7	--	--	--	--	6	30.0
Construction	6	11.8	6	20.7	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	4	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lumber and wood products	4	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	10	19.6	9	31.0	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	8	15.7	7	24.1	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	8	15.7	7	24.1	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	6	11.8	5	17.2	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	7	13.7	3	10.3	--	--	4	20.0
Services	7	13.7	5	17.2	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987

² May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include

subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Montana, 1997 to 2002

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Total.....	56	58	49	42	58	51	100.0
Private Industry	49	53	43	42	51	49	96.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	17	15	17	17	10	14	27.5
Agricultural production-crops	13	4	7	9	6	7	13.7
Field crops, except cash grains	13	4	6	9	--	--	--
Field crops, except cash grains, n.e.c.	13	4	6	9	--	--	--
General farms, primarily crop	--	--	--	--	4	6	11.8
Agricultural production - livestock	3	10	9	8	3	7	13.7
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	3	9	8	7	--	7	13.7
Beef cattle, except feedlots	3	9	8	6	--	7	13.7
Mining²	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
Metal mining	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Miscellaneous metal ores	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Miscellaneous metal ores, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Construction	4	7	--	7	--	6	11.8
Heavy construction, except building	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Highway and street construction	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	--	3	--	6	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	6	5	10	3	7	4	7.8
Lumber and wood products	3	4	8	--	7	4	7.8
Logging	--	3	8	--	7	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	10	9	3	--	12	10	19.6
Trucking and warehousing	9	7	--	--	9	8	15.7
Trucking and courier services, except air	9	7	--	--	9	8	15.7
Local trucking without storage	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Trucking, except local	9	5	--	--	6	6	11.8
Retail trade	--	4	4	4	4	7	13.7
Automotive dealers and service stations	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Services	7	7	4	7	6	6	11.8
Engineering and management services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering and architectural services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architectural services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government³	7	5	6	--	7	--	--
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)	5	--	4	--	4	--	--
Public Administration	5	--	3	--	3	--	--
National security and international affairs	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
National security	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Montana, 2002

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	51	56.9	7.8	15.7	11.8	5.9	--
Managerial and professional specialty	6	83.3	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and service occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	15	53.3	--	26.7	--	--	--
Farming operators and managers	10	70.0	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers, except horticultural	10	70.0	--	--	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm occupations, except managerial	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	6	66.7	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15	60.0	--	20.0	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	10	70.0	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	9	66.7	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	8	62.5	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Classification Manual.

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Montana, 2002

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	51	56.9	43.1	9.8	--	--	--	--	--
Managerial and professional specialty	6	83.3	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and service occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	15	53.3	26.7	20.0	--	--	--	--	--
Farming operators and managers	10	70.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers, except horticultural	10	70.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm occupations, except managerial	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	6	66.7	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15	60.0	46.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	10	70.0	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	9	66.7	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	8	62.5	62.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Montana, 2002

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹ (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	51	56.9	7.8	15.7	11.8	5.9	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	31	54.8	--	9.7	19.4	9.7	--
Self-employed ⁵	20	60.0	--	25.0	--	--	--
Sex							
Men	43	55.8	9.3	11.6	14.0	7.0	--
Women	8	62.5	--	37.5	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years	11	72.7	--	--	--	27.3	--
45 to 54 years	18	61.1	--	22.2	--	--	--
55 to 64 years	10	40.0	--	--	--	--	--
65 years and over	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin							
White, non-Hispanic ⁶	45	53.3	8.9	17.8	13.3	--	--
Black, non-Hispanic ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

⁵ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁶ For years prior to 2000, the race categories White and

Black include Hispanic workers. For years 2000 and later, the race categories White and Black exclude Hispanic workers.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Montana, 2002

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age (percent)								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	
Total.....	51	--	--	--	--	9.8	21.6	35.3	19.6	7.8
Transportation incidents	29	--	--	--	--	--	27.6	37.9	13.8	10.3
Highway incident	22	--	--	--	--	--	36.4	36.4	13.6	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.4	--	--
Moving in same direction	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	75.0	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	11	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	36.4	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	11	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	36.4	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--
Struck by object	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--
Struck by falling object	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Montana, 2002

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ² (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Services
Total.....	51	27.5	--	11.8	7.8	19.6	--	13.7	--	11.8
Transportation incidents	29	27.6	--	10.3	--	24.1	--	13.8	--	10.3
Highway incident	22	18.2	--	--	--	31.8	--	18.2	--	13.6
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	9	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction	4	--	--	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	11	--	--	--	--	36.4	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	11	--	--	--	--	36.4	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	5	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	8	37.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.
n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-10. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Montana, 2002

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ¹ (percent)								
		Agricul- ture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ²	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation and public utilities	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Services
Total.....	51	27.5	--	11.8	7.8	19.6	--	13.7	--	11.8
Primary source³										
Vehicles	28	25.0	--	--	--	25.0	--	14.3	--	14.3
Highway vehicle, motorized	23	17.4	--	--	--	30.4	--	17.4	--	13.0
Truck	16	--	--	--	--	31.3	--	--	--	18.8
Pickup truck	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	5	--	--	--	--	80.0	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building materials--solid elements	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary source⁴										
Vehicles	13	23.1	--	--	--	30.8	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized	12	25.0	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--
Truck	9	33.3	--	--	--	44.4	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	4	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source.

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

³ The primary source identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

⁴ The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road, divider, etc.) is the secondary

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Appendix B—Background of the Program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Safety and Health Statistics Program, provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available because it uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

The fatality census is a federal/state cooperative program, which is conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. In Montana, the Research and Analysis Bureau of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry collects the data in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Another BLS program, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, profiles worker and case characteristics of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that result in lost work time and presents frequency counts and incidence rates by industry. Copies of the 2002 Montana report on nonfatal injuries and illnesses are available from the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry by calling (800) 541-3904. For additional labor market information, access the Montana Department of Labor's Research & Analysis Bureau website at www.ourfactstyourfuture.org.

National data on occupational injuries and fatalities can be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics by calling (202) 606-6179. For additional national data, access the BLS Worldwide Web Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/oshhome.htm>. To request a copy of BLS Report 934, which includes several articles and highlights 2001 fatality data, e-mail your address to CFOIstaff@bls.gov or write to Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Room 3180, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Appendix C—Technical Notes

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2002 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiations, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses are not reported in the BLS census and are excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources, including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports, as well as news reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Identification and verification of work-related fatalities

Because some state laws and regulations prohibit enumerators from contacting the next of kin, it was not possible to independently verify work relationship (whether a fatality is job related) for some fatal work injuries in 2001; however, the information on the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be job related. Data for these fatalities, which primarily affected self-employed workers, are included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries counts. A few fatalities were not included because the initiating source document had insufficient information to determine work relationship, which could not be verified by either an independent source document or a follow-up questionnaire.

States may identify additional fatal work injuries after data collection closeout for a reference year. In addition, other fatalities excluded from the published count because of insufficient information to determine work relationship may subsequently be verified as work related. States have up to one year to update their initial published state counts. This procedure ensures that fatality data are disseminated as quickly as possible and that no legitimate case is excluded from the counts. Thus, each year's report should be considered preliminary until the next year's data are issued. Increases in the published counts of national data based on additional information have averaged fewer than 100 fatalities per year or less than 1.5 percent of the total.

Federal/State agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of America's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, laborers on small farms, and state and local government employees in states without OSHA approved safety programs. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)